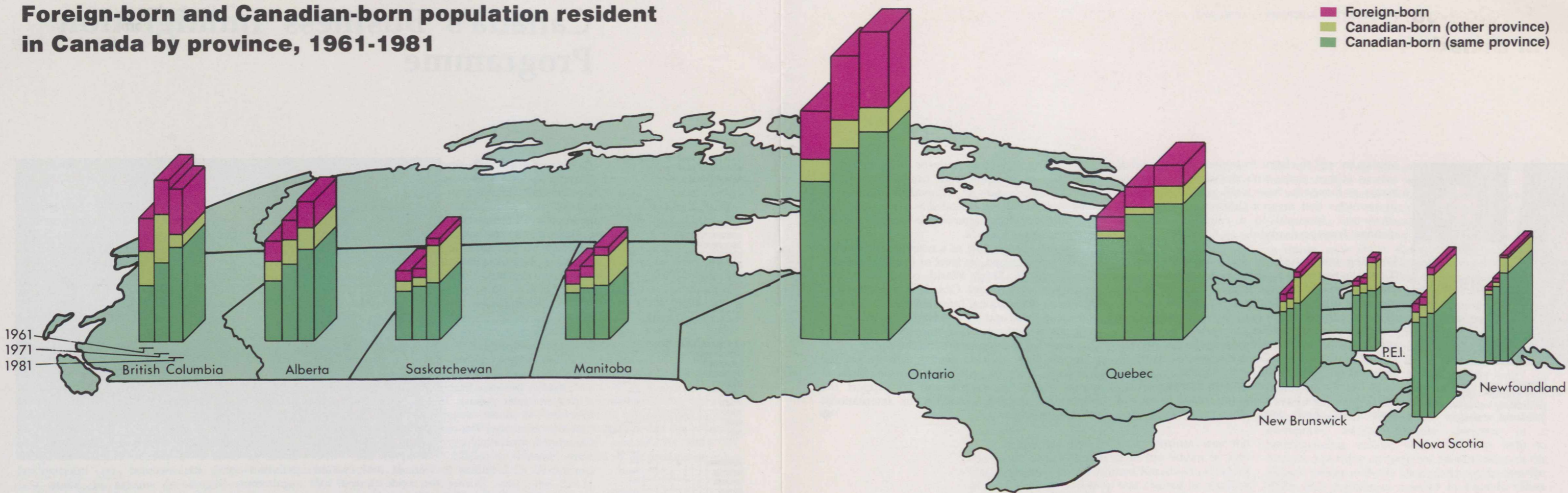


# Foreign-born and Canadian-born population resident in Canada by province, 1961-1981



■ Foreign-born  
■ Canadian-born (other province)  
■ Canadian-born (same province)

Business Immigration Programme — continued

Canadian residents, other than the investor or any dependants. The investment should also help the active business activities of small and medium-size enterprises in Canada.

It should be noted that neither the federal nor provincial governments assume any responsibility or liability for the viability or success of the investment option or any investment made in it.

During the past two years over 300 business immigrants have been processed by the High Commission in London. Attracted by a fast

growing economy, high standard of living, receptive business environment and a new lifestyle for the whole family, these business immigrants are making a significant contribution to Canada's future.

More details on Canada's Business Immigration Programme are available from the Entrepreneurial Development Officer, Immigration Section, Canadian High Commission, 38 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0AA, or telephone 01-629-9492 (Ext 3534).

## Providing fair sanctuary: Canada's new refugee determination system

In recent years, Canada's refugee system has groaned under the weight of an ever-escalating number of refugee claims. By the beginning of 1989, more than 80,000 refugee claimants were waiting for their claims to be heard — a process that could be appealed and dragged out for many years.

By the early 1980s, it was obvious that some people were using refugee claims to evade the immigration selection process and gain rapid entry into Canada. The Canadian government concluded that the only way to restore order to the system was to introduce improved refugee determination procedures — particularly since, upon investigation, the majority of refugee claims proved without merit.

Because of the difficulty in balancing the two objectives of the system — protecting refugees and deterring abuse — a painstaking redesign process was conducted involving extensive consultations in Canada and abroad.

The legislation establishing a new refugee determination system came into effect in January 1989. It provides sanctuary for those in need of protection and includes numerous safeguards to ensure that no authentic refugees will be returned to a country where they might face persecution. The legislation also provides the means to quickly deal with those who abuse the system or who organise and profit from abusing it.

**Determining a refugee claim**

People arriving at a Canadian border or facing removal from the country after their authorised stay have a right to claim protection under the 1951 Geneva Convention and its Protocol.

Eligibility for protection is assessed in an oral hearing before an independent adjudicator and a member of the Convention Refugee Determination Division (CRDD) of the new Immigration and Refugee Board. Refugee claimants have the right to legal counsel. Legal aid is provided where necessary.

The rejection of a claim requires a *unanimous* decision of the adjudicator and the CRDD representative. Claimants have a right to appeal their rejection to the Federal Court of Canada within 72 hours. Appellants will be removed from the country pending the results of the judicial review.

Should *either* the adjudicator or the CRDD representative rule that the individual is eligible to be protected in Canada, the refugee claimant is referred to the CRDD for an oral hearing. People accepted at this hearing can then seek permanent residence in Canada. Those rejected at this stage can appeal to the Federal Court.

People who present a security risk are not eligible for protection in Canada under the provisions of the Geneva Convention and Protocol. Claims from war criminals are also rejected. This

### Annual immigration and emigration

